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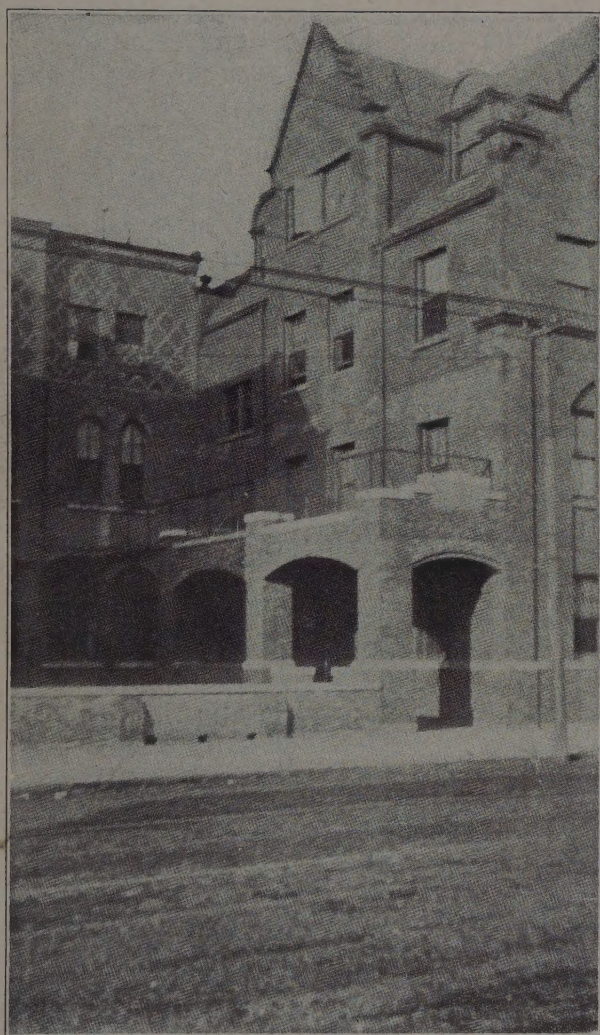
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# HULL-HOUSE YEAR BOOK

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE

*mn*  
This Year Book presents not so much the current activities of Hull-House as a slight historical sketch of the foundation and development of each department.

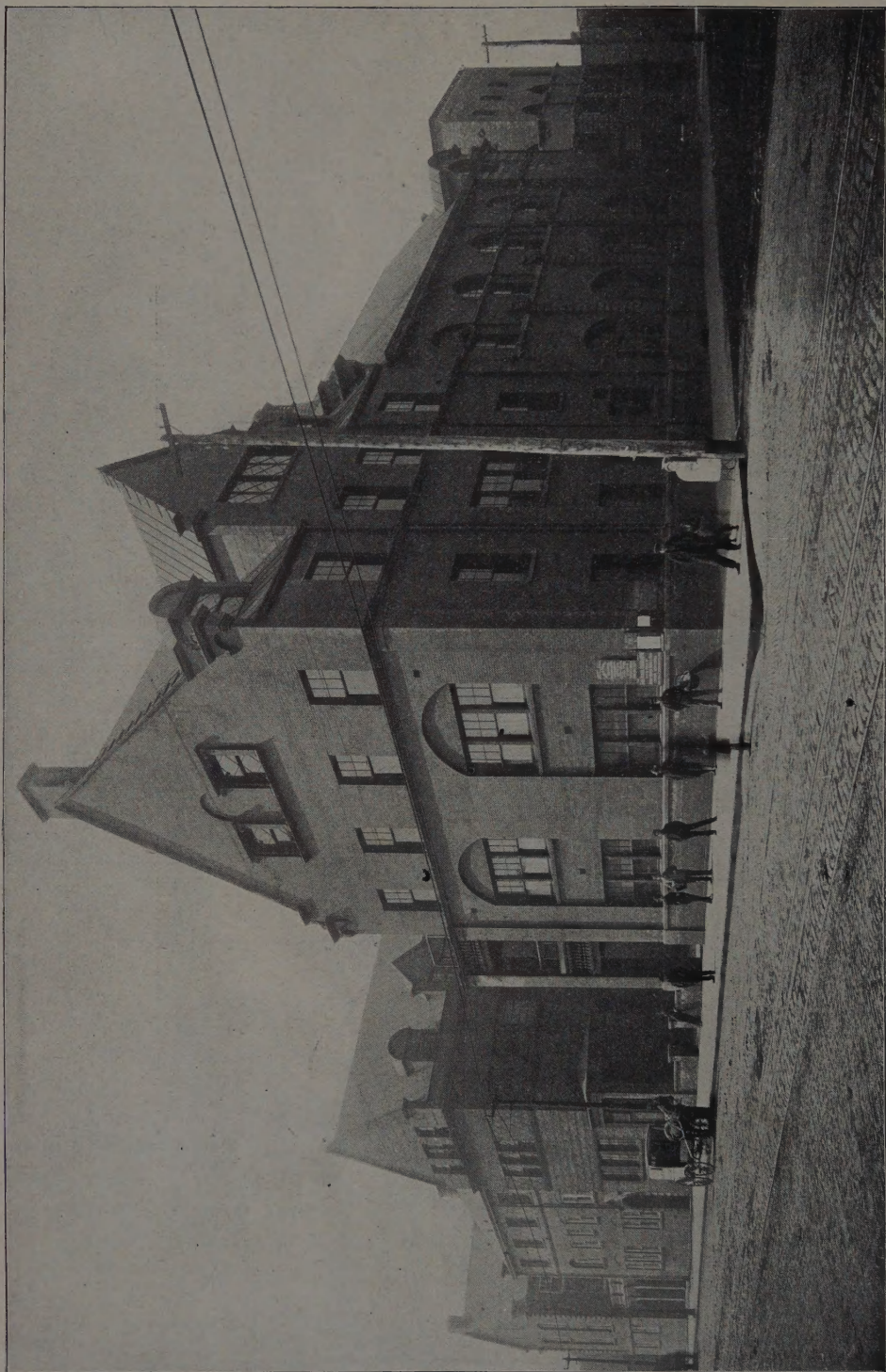
In response to many inquiries, something concerning the theories underlying these activities has been added.



ENTRANCE TO HULL-HOUSE



THE  
 PACIFIC METHODIST SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY  
 AT CLAREMONT  
 California



Smith Hall in the Foreground, Lecture Hall, Juvenile Protective Association and Hall-House Apartments



# Hull-House Year Book

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## **Purpose of Hull-House**

Hull-House, one of the first American settlements, was established in September 1889. The original two residents, as they then stated, believed that the mere foothold of a house easily accessible, ample in space, hospitable and tolerant in spirit, situated in the midst of the large foreign colonies which so easily isolate themselves in American cities, would be in itself a serviceable thing for Chicago.

There was no legal organization for the first five years, but at the end of that time Hull-House was incorporated with a board of seven trustees. The object of Hull-House, as stated in its charter, is as follows:

To provide a center for a higher civic and social life, to institute and maintain educational and philanthropic enterprises, and to investigate and improve the conditions in the industrial districts of Chicago.

## **Hull-House Trustees**

The trustees are a self-perpetuating body of seven members, each of whom is elected for a period of seven years. Quarterly meetings are held at Hull-House at which the monthly accounts are presented and interests of the House discussed. The following are the trustees:

Miss Mary Rozet Smith, Mr. Julius Rosenwald, Mr. Charles Hull Ewing, Mrs. J. T. Bowen, Treasurer; Mr. Allen B. Pond, Secretary; Miss Jane Addams, President; Miss Helen Culver, Honorary President. Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson, for many years a valued trustee of Hull-House, died recently. His place has not yet been filled.

An executive committee of three passes upon the Hull-House bills each month and prepares a budget. Public accountants, Arthur Young & Company, certify the monthly accounts, a quarterly report is made to the trustees, and an annual report to the Subscriptions Investigating Committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

## **Hull-House Residents and Others in Residence**

No university qualification has ever been made with regard to residents, although the majority have always been college people. The expenses of the residents are defrayed by themselves under the direction of a house committee on the plan of a co-operative club. The women occupy quarters in the original Hull-House building, the men are housed in the Butler Building, while families in residence occupy space in the Hull-House Apartments and in the Boys' Club Building.

The following is a list of the residential force for the current year, fifteen of whom have been in continuous residence for twenty years or more:

### **Women's Quarters and Apartments**

Jane Addams  
Ellen Gates Starr  
Enella Benedict  
Julia Lathrop  
Ella Waite  
Rose Gyles  
Alice Hamilton  
Norah Hamilton  
Gertrude Smith  
Edith de Nancrede  
Jessie Binford

Josephine Large  
Esther Kohn  
Ethel Dewey  
Agnes Pillsbury  
Alma Birmingham  
Sara Southall  
Clara Paige  
Mary Whitehead  
Edith Rockwood  
Adeline Jesse  
Helen Mann  
Althea Fletcher

Mae Swarzlów  
Florence Sytz  
Leonore Field  
Florence Powdermaker  
Mary Gleason  
Minnie Luckey  
Catharine A. Wright  
Dorothy Loeb  
Elise Donaldson  
Amelia Sears  
Texas Henderson



**Apartments**

Dr. James A. Britton	Elizabeth McManus
Mrs. Gertrude Howe Britton	Winifred McManus
Mr. Victor Yarros	Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Kirkland
Dr. Rachelle Yarros	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hicks
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Keyser	Mr. and Mrs. Walter Martin
Prof. and Mrs. Robert Morss Lovett	Mr. and Mrs. Hector Toniatti
Prof. and Mrs. Arthur J. Todd	Mr. and Mrs. Howard Mumford Jones
Mr. and Mrs. William F. Byron	

**Mens' Quarters**

George Hooker	Elner Fitch	Ralph Baker
Robert Cairo	Trevor K. Serviss	Gaylord Wilkinson
David Burgoon	Merrill McCabe	Victor Weybright
Clarence Carter	Eyler Simpson	Thomas D. Elot
M. Topchefskey	Leslie C. Cook	Robert W. Serviss

When vacancies occur applicants for residence who promise to be of value in the settlement are received for six months, and at the end of that time are voted upon in residents' meeting. Residents defray their own expenses of lodging and board and are expected to remain for at least two years.

The force of seventy men and women are engaged in self-sustaining occupations and give their leisure time to the House. Very few salaries are paid and those only for technical services.

**Residents' Committees** The residential force is divided into twenty committees. These committees are expected to meet at least once a month and to report at residents' meetings. At the latter meetings the general activities and policies of the House are discussed and proposed changes are voted upon.

One hundred and fifty persons come each week to Hull-House, either as teachers, visitors, or directors of clubs. Many of these non-residents give much time and valuable service.

**Visiting Day** Visitors desiring to see the activities of Hull-House are requested to come on Saturdays, between 10 a. m. and 10 p. m.

**Total Attendance** Nine thousand people come to Hull-House each week during the winter months, either as members of organizations or as parts of an audience. This attendance varies from year to year only as it is limited by available space. The group of buildings on the block bounded by Halsted Street on the east, Gilpin Place (formerly Ewing Street) on the south and Polk Street on the north are all used to their utmost capacity. The old homestead of Mr. Charles J. Hull was the first home of the undertaking, the Butler Building was erected in the second year, the Gymnasium, Bowen Hall, and other buildings have been gradually added. In each case the new building housed activities which had been organized and tested in smaller quarters for months or years. The residents, however, are convinced that growth, either in buildings or numbers, counts for little unless the settlement is able to evoke and to attract to the House valuable resources of moral energy and social ability from the neighborhood itself, and that the success of the undertaking is largely in proportion as this is accomplished.

**Adult Classes** Classes for adults coming together first upon a social basis and then finally organized for the acquisition of some special knowledge have met at Hull-House for three terms a year during the thirty-five years of its history. A lesser number of classes are also continued for a fourth term every summer. The most popular and continuous courses have been in literature, languages, history, mathematics, drawing and painting.





Consulting the Hull-House Bulletin Board

A helpful supplement of the college extension courses was the Summer School, which was held for ten years in the buildings of Rockford College, at Rockford, Ill.

**Class in  
Advanced  
Literature**

This organization, meeting once a week under the direction of Mr. W. L. Richardson, has had an uninterrupted history for a number of years. The present program is concerned almost wholly with current literature, the discussion of which is occasionally led by members of the class. During the year, in addition to contemporary essays, poetry and plays, the group has read and considered the following books: Powy's "Black Laughter," Hudson's "A Hind in Richmond Park," Maurois' "Ariel," Nordmann's "The Kingdom of the Heavens," Forster's "A Passage to India," Ossendowski's "Man and Mystery in Asia," "The Autobiography of Mark Twain," Rawlinson's "Adventures in the Near East," Hilaire Belloc's "Marie Antoinette" and Lagerlof's "Marbacka."

**Current  
Topics  
Class**

The Current Topics Class, of which Mr. Yarros is in charge, which is now in its fourteenth year, discusses in a scientific and non-partisan way questions of current interest—political, economic, legal, ethical, and philosophical. Magazine articles are read and debated at the meetings. Two or three times a year the class gives "socials." Talks on Social Hygiene are given in groups to all the classes and Social Clubs by Dr. Rachelle Yarros of the United States Public Health Service.

**Typewriting  
Classes**

Classes in typewriting are held three evenings a week. These classes, which are always large and enthusiastic, are designed primarily to equip young people already at work to improve their efficiency.



**Classes in  
English**

For many years there have been classes designed especially for teaching English to foreigners. Applicants are graded in groups:—English I., II., III., IV., etc. The more advanced of these classes include instruction in grammar and composition and discussion of current events, in addition to drill in spelling, reading, and dictation.

The schedule for 1924-1925 includes, in addition to the above classes meeting twice each week: two citizenship classes, that in modern literature mentioned above, and one in mathematics. Announcement is made that an instructor will be provided in any new subject if a group numbering six register for it.

In the period 1920-1925 the majority of classes has been of a somewhat elemental character,—a distinct contrast to those of the earlier days of the settlement, when advanced classes in poetry, history and composition were eagerly sought. This change is explained by conditions in the neighborhood, to which large numbers of Greeks and Italians have recently come.

Among the members of evening classes in the year 1924-1925, the following nationalities have been represented: Greek, Italian, Mexican, Spanish, German, French, Armenian, Bulgarian, and Scandinavian. The eagerness, appreciation and good manners of these groups have strongly impressed those who have acted as their instructors.

A fee of one dollar for each term of the school year is asked of each applicant at the time of registration. By this means a better regularity in attendance has been brought about.

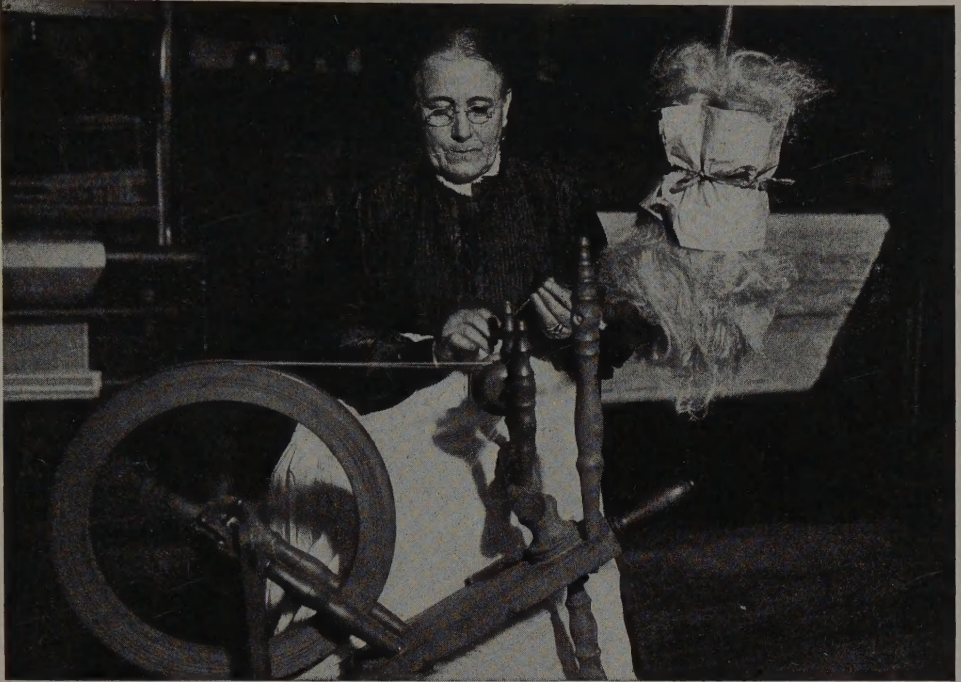
Four afternoon classes for women of the neighborhood are held each week. Sixty women have registered in these groups, for which the Board of Education of Chicago provides a teacher.

At intervals of two or three months the members of all the English



Hull-House Labor Museum—Potters Wheel





In the Hull-House Labor Museum—Irish Spinning Wheel

classes are invited to a party. On these occasions an entertainment of music or dramatics occupies the first hour, and is followed by dancing in which all take part.

#### Public Lectures

The college extension courses were established at Hull-House before the university movement began in Chicago and are not connected with it, although university extension courses are constantly given at Hull-House, and for ten years the Extension Department of the University of Chicago furnished a number of the lectures for the Sunday evening stereopticon talks. They were attended by large audiences, chiefly of men. The lectures at present are more popular in character, those on scientific subjects drawing the largest audiences, especially when illustrated by laboratory experiments.

Occasional lectures are given in Bowen Hall on educational topics arranged for by various organizations connected with Hull-House. An all-day discussion was held in May, 1924, under the auspices of the summer School of the Women's International League. Dr. Edith Abbott, Dean of the Graduate School for Social Service Administration, gave an interesting paper on the history of immigration in the United States. The subject was discussed by distinguished Chicago citizens who had been born in Russia, in Denmark, in Italy, in Czecho-Slovakia and other European states. An afternoon later was given to the discussion of the problems of Japanese immigration, led by Mr. Tsrumi.

#### Public Health Show

A Health Show was held in Bowen Hall in May, 1924, for four consecutive days. Nine booths were occupied by the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund where attendants were constantly present, weighing and measuring children and determining their nutritional rating; the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute illustrated many phases of





In the Hull-House Labor Museum—Italian Spinning

hygiene; the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanatorium had a nurse in constant attendance illustrating the making of a bed for out of door sleeping; the Chicago Infant Welfare Society demonstrated the care of a baby, using babies in the audience who were freely offered. Space was also used for educational purposes by the Illinois Society for the Prevention of Blindness, the League for the Hard of Hearing, the Social Hygiene Council, The Industrial Department of the Young Women's Christian Association, and the National Dairy Council. Posters of all varieties, which formed a large part of the exhibit, were supplied by the Visiting Nurses' Association, the American Medical Association, the American Child Health Association, the State Department of Health, and many others. In addition to the demonstrations, the apparatus and the samples—the latter including a never-ending supply of ice cream—plays, moving pictures, and lectures were given, the lecturers speaking in Italian, Greek, and Spanish as well as in English. The response to the Health Show from the neighborhood was most gratifying, and is being used as the basis for a developing health program.

#### Labor Museum

Several of the Hull-House educational enterprises have developed through the efforts made to bridge the past life in Europe with American experience in such wise as to give them both some meaning and sense of relation. The Hull-House Labor Museum was in the first instance suggested by many people in the neighborhood who had come directly from country places in southeastern Europe in which industrial processes are still carried on by the most primitive methods.

In the immediate neighborhood are found at least four varieties of these most primitive methods of spinning and at least three distinct vari-



ations of the same spindle put in connection with wheels. It was possible to arrange these seven methods into historic sequence and order, and to connect the whole with the present method of factory spinning. The same thing was done for weaving, and on every Saturday evening a little exhibit is made of these "various forms of labor" in the textile industry. Within one room the Syrian, the Greek, the Italian, the Slav, the German, and the Celt enable even the most casual observer to see that there is no break in orderly evolution if he looks at history from the industrial standpoint.

The young people who work in the factories also are given some knowledge of the material that they constantly handle. The museum contains carefully arranged exhibits of flax, cotton, wool and silk, and, in addition to the textile implements, it exhibits the earlier products in various countries. Much valuable material has been presented by the Field Columbian Museum. The classes in dress-making, millinery, cooking, and embroidery are held in the exhibition room. Their interest in this historic background has been most gratifying and certainly the best education cannot do more than constantly to reconstruct daily experience and give it a relation to the past as well as an understanding of contemporary life.

#### Arts and Crafts

Closely identified with the Labor Museum are the classes in pottery, metal work, enamel, and wood-carving, inaugurated by the Chicago Arts and Crafts Society, which was organized at Hull-House. Several members of this society are living in the building on the Hull-House Quadrangle. These artists find something of the same spirit in the contiguous Italian and Greek colony that the French artist is traditionally supposed to discover in his beloved Latin Quarter.

The textile shop includes spinning and weaving, both in flax and wool, the products including woolen blankets and drapery, towels in patterns, and rugs.

Classes in weaving are taught by Miss Susanne Sorenson, of Askov, Denmark, every Friday and Saturday from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. The fee for a course of ten three-hour lessons is \$10. Special courses for the blind have also been established.

#### Miss Starr's Bindery

The bindery is occupied by Miss Starr for her personal work and for her private pupils. The time necessary for acquiring proficiency and the expense of the equipment and material make it impracticable to teach handicraft bookbinding in classes on the basis of shop instruction.

### HULL-HOUSE MEN'S CLUBS

A men's club was organized in 1923 and was incorporated under the state law. The aims of the club were both recreative and educational, but, as a large majority of the members were of voting age, from the time of the club's organization it took an interest in politics. Its successor is the West Side Sportsmen's Athletic Association, with a membership of almost two hundred. Robert A. Cairo, for many years a member of the Boy's Club and now a resident, was the organizer and director of this club. With fourteen members of a pre-war club as a nucleus, it made its start. From this humble beginning its attractions have already proved effectual in drawing the men to the clubroom from less desirable places of recreation and in giving them new interests.

The club is housed on one floor of the Boy's Club Building. Back of the main social room is another smaller training room, containing a standard canvas-covered ring.

The W. S. S. A. A. indicates only one part of the club's activities, in addition there is a social and civic program. The club has an ambition to serve the 19th Ward and the community in the same way that the City Club and other civic organizations serve the city.

It is hoped that from this club there will develop not only a group of men willing and qualified to assume positions of leadership in the community at large, but also those who will act as directors of the clubs of younger boys, citizens of the future.

**Greek  
Olympic  
Athletic Club**

This is an athletic club of Greek young men. They have the exclusive use of a room for club purposes, and it contains the trophies of many victories. The club was organized in November, 1914, uniting two Greek clubs, the Hercules and the Greek-American. All are regular members of the gymnasium. They are proud of the records they have made in wrestling and track. Spiros Vorres, wrestler, won the national welterweight championship in 1917. George Nikas won the light-weight boxing championship of his division (the Thirty-third) in France. George Barbos, wrestler in the 145-pound class, won the championship for Chicago in 1917. Andrew Kallis, wrestler, won the national championship in 1919 and 1920 in the 125-pound class. John Vorres was the champion; Petros won the national championship in the 108-pound class in 1918. And John Costopoulos has records as a marathon runner. All of these championships are amateur ones.

**Greek Social  
Club**

A group of from twenty-five to seventy-five Greek men, most of whom have been coming to the House for the past seven or eight years, and some of whom are members of the Greek Olympic Athletic Club, hold social meetings on Sundays evenings. Once a month the club



Greeks in the Hull-House Court



gives an entertainment in Bowen Hall introducing such specialties as wrestling and boxing exhibitions, magicians, lantern slides, and so forth, to which they invite their friends from the Greek colony, which lies to the north of Hull-House, and which is the largest Greek settlement in this country. This Greek colony came to Hull-House in large numbers in earlier years for education, recreation, and for general information with regard to a host of things. They still use it extensively, although they have now formed such organizations as benefit societies, dramatic groups and social clubs of their own.

**Public Discussions** From the earliest years of Hull-House, various organizations have arranged for public lectures and discussions. The first of these, the Working People's Social Science Club, was organized at Hull-House in 1890. Its discussion of social problems was always animated and good natured, although every conceivable shade of social and economic opinion was represented. From those early conferences the residents of Hull-House were convinced that so long as social growth proceeds by successive changes and adaptations, such free discussion is most valuable.

**Hull-House Reading Room** The reading-room is filled every day and evening, largely by foreign-speaking men, who have the use of small libraries in various languages, and of periodicals in German, Russian, Yiddish, Italian, Polish and Greek. These are published both in Europe and America, and the room is also supplied by the standard English and American magazines. The Chicago Public Library and the Open Court Publishing Company donate much of the reading-matter. During periods of unemployment, the room with its open fire affords a shelter for many men.

**School of Citizenship** From the beginning of Hull-House a certain number of immigrants have been aided in securing their naturalization papers, although most of the aliens in the vicinity secured their papers through the efforts of local politicians, who had marched them to the courts in groups of fifty or one hundred. The naturalization law of 1906, however, practically eliminated the interest of the politician in his alien constituency. Under this law the applicant must have had real preparation, and his knowledge is carefully tested before the papers are issued. This condition led to the establishment at Hull-House of free classes in naturalization and citizenship conducted on a careful plan.

The form of instruction given in the Hull-House classes has recently been embodied in a pamphlet, which is being used in many of the public schools. It is characterized by directness of statement and extreme simplicity of phraseology and was the outgrowth of the experience of the director, Mr. Charles Schwartz, in connection with the Hull-House classes.

The committee in charge of these classes is now instructing groups of the older members of the Boys' Club, preparing them to cast intelligently their first votes, although they will not be subjected to the same test as the adult alien.

Two classes are held continuously, one for those preparing for "first papers" and one for "second papers." There is a small class of women who wish to qualify for pensions under the "Aid to Mothers Law," and there is usually a third type of class composed of men and women who are already citizens but who wish to prepare themselves for more intelligent voting.



A Hull-House Interior

### AS A SOCIAL CENTER

The social center function of the settlement is typically shown by the neighborhood groups which use it as a meeting place. During the year 1924 about seventy-five different clubs and societies met at the House. Of these twenty-two were Greek and thirty-one Italian. Besides these Albanian, Armenian, Jewish, Lettish, Lithuanian, Mexican, Russian and Spanish organizations have met here,—in all, representatives of eleven different nationalities. This does not include a number of groups not definitely identified with any one nationality, nor those that might be called American. In character they are social, dramatic, musical, athletic, fraternal, charitable, religious, political, or study and education groups. For the use of the rooms, which include the theatre and Bowen Hall, as well as the club and class rooms, a small rental is paid. Usually because of its own press of activities, the settlement is available to such outside groups on Saturdays and Sundays only.

An interesting recent development is the use of Hull-House by Mexican groups and organizations. The Benito Juarez, a Mexican fraternal society, has been meeting here for several years but during 1924 new groups come. Among them are the Spanish American Society, the Mexican Athletic Club and the Mexican Art Theatre.

As a nationality group they are comparatively new in Chicago and on that account especially in need of a place where they may gather quietly and comfortably for recreation and pleasure.

Hull-House does not assume responsibility for propaganda, programs



or beliefs which may be put forth in the meetings of its so-called "outside" organizations. It does maintain a general supervision and a friendly interest in the gatherings under its roof, believing that it is an important function to serve as a place of expression for the varied activities of its neighbors.

**Religious Organizations** On Sundays, the rooms are used by such religious groups as the Greek, Italian and Russian branches of the International Bible Students' Associations, the Lettish Sunday School, the Russian Religious Society, and the Greek Community of Chicago, a directorate body in which the boards of one of the Greek orthodox churches and a Greek school are the moving factors. The Society of Friends meets every Sunday morning at Hull-House. Single meetings of a religious nature, as for instance, a gathering of Lithuanians to welcome back a returned Lithuanian missionary, are occasionally held.

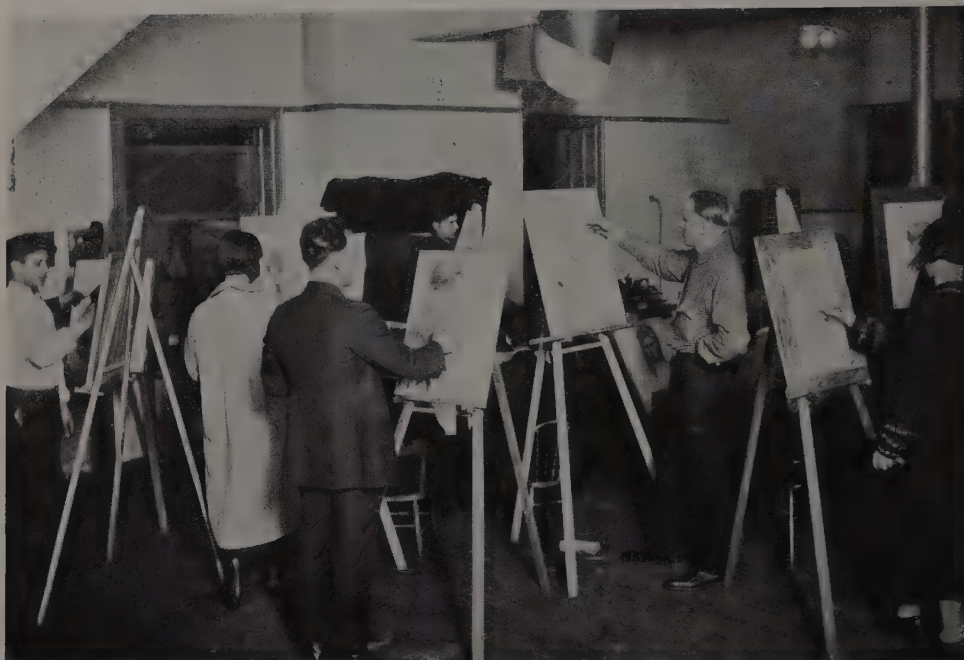
**Political Groups** The settlement affords a community place of meeting for the discussion of political beliefs. During the last year, representatives of all the leading political parties have held meetings in the interests of candidates, their platforms, and general party programs. Just before election times, Bowen Hall is in great demand for the campaign meetings of local election districts. It is likewise reserved by foreign groups, such as the Hellenic Liberal Democratic Legal Association, the Fiume National League, or the Greater Italy Dollar Loan Committee, interested in the political boundries and fortunes of mother countries.

**Social Events** There is a wide use of Bowen Hall and of smaller rooms by outside organizations for dances, parties of all kinds and receptions. During the year many Italian wedding receptions are held at Hull-House as well as an occasional Greek or Mexican one.

**Dramatic Groups** As the Hull-House theatre offers an attractive and well equipped hall for dramatic performances there is considerable demand for the use of it. Among the groups which have rented it during



Hull-House Reading Room



In the Studio

the past year are the Spanish Opera Company, The Novella Dramatic Club (Italian), The Jewish Art Home, The Lithuanian Dramatiskas Ralelis, the Keistutis Dramatic Club and the Mexican Art Theatre.

#### Labor and Educational Organizations

Labor groups in the neighborhood for the most part, now have their own headquarters. There are, however, occasional meetings at Hull-House of a girls' local of the Suspender Workers' Union; of the Italian and Russian Defense Committees. Interesting lectures and educational programs are arranged such as: illustrated lectures on Italy, under the auspices of an Italian local of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; an orchestra concert, auspices of the Bulgarian Branch of the Industrial Workers of the World; a program of sketches of the foremost Russian authors, auspices of the International Co-operative House. Other gatherings chiefly of educational nature are held at the settlement by the Chicago Lettish Workers Educational Society, Co-operative Society of America, Economic Success Club, Jewish Educational Club, Italian Physicians' Club, Russian Branch of the Industrial Workers of the World, Plato Society of Greek Students, and many others.

#### Fraternal and Benefit Societies

Many small fraternal and benefit societies come to Hull-House; those of Greek nationality are the Brotherhood Aphkawpipon, Dimitsanitian Society of America, Eptanisiakos Syllogos, Greek Fraternity, Patris, St. George Alwpohore Manthereas Society, St. George Association, Tannias St. George Society, Tannias Society, and Vervrenon Brotherhood. Six chapters of the Woman's Catholic Order of Foresters, most of them with Italian membership, meet regularly or occasionally at Hull-House. Among the other Italian fraternal organizations are the Allienza Reciglianese, Agricola di Recigliano, American Insurance Union Chapter 1452, Italian Odd Fellows Chapter 948, San Conone, Society Vene-



fro, United States Chamber of Labor. Other scattering nationalities are represented in the Lettish Alliance, the Mexican Benito Juarez, the Russian Medical Relief, the Union Israelita Portuguesa. All of these societies are quiet little groups banded together for mutual aid.

### HULL-HOUSE STUDIO

Miss Benedict, one of the earliest Hull-House residents, has been in charge of the studio since 1893. Successful classes in drawing, modeling, and painting, are continued year after year. The studio occupies the entire top floor of the Smith Building and is lighted from above.

Classes are sometimes in charge of teachers who have had their earlier training at Hull-House. The studio is used also by advanced students during the hours when it is free from classes.

On Saturday and Sunday afternoons a group of older students, largely composed of commercial artists, work from still life and occasionally from models, under Miss Benedict's direction, while on Tuesday and Thursday evenings a class from the model has been conducted—open to all adults in the city—the only fee being fifteen cents admission.

Recently a group of nine young men, all of them art students, calling themselves "The Independents," used the studio continuously for three months, having first cleaned and redecorated it.

Three men of this group have lately gone abroad, William Savin has been studying in Europe for two years, Morris Topchefskey left in December for Mexico and writes enthusiastically of the art and art schools he finds in Mexico City; Sol Kogen is leaving for Europe taking with him Louis Bunin. Their letters are very stimulating to their many friends and well-wishers.



Painting Done with Show-Card Colors by a Boy



Done in Show-Card Colors by a Girl of Thirteen

#### Etching Class

Friday nights a club of etchers meets in the studio and its members experiment in a variety of etching processes. One of the members has made a number of etchings of the neighborhood streets and markets and even of scenes from a nearby dispensary. This club is under the direction of Miss Norah Hamilton, of the Chicago Society of Etchers.

The Studio is also used for many art experiments and often an expert in some craft such as batik or jesso frames shares his knowledge with others. A group of young men and women meet each Sunday, working all day from a model or at times going to the country and bringing back fresh sketches to the studio.

### CHILDREN'S ART CLASSES

The children's art classes since the summer of 1923 have been conducted on the fifth floor of the Boys' Club. The afternoon attendance is of both boys and girls but in the evening it is limited to boys. At present the nine classes, four in the afternoon and five in the evening, are attended by at least five groups, most of whose members come two or three times a week. During the past year an extra evening of each week was devoted to the study of reproductions in Miss Starr's apartment.

Working on the supposition that all the children are creative and entitled to express themselves, their attendance has not been limited except by the size of the room. In production they have been allowed to use their imaginations with as little restriction as possible upon the spontaneity of their interpretations. The mediums employed are for the most part show-card colors and chinks but some clay modeling and painting on clay and wood have also been accomplished.

In the early spring a few paintings sent to a National Boys' Club exhibition won first prize. Before Christmas a large exhibition was held in the Hull-House library which was later sent to the University of Kansas upon request of Mr. Albert Block, director of the department of Drawing



and Painting there. These pictures which have gone on a tour of the State are now to be sent to another western college. During the month of November another exhibit held in the St. Louis Public Library and still another in New York received most favorable comments from art-critics.

The class itself has visited the museums, and in the spring when the out-of-doors was most tempting it has gone into the parks. These excursions will be continued when the weather is fine.

Often as the children grow older they lose their first inspiration, and their creative power is apparently inhibited. At such time the fresh impetus of craft work with its new materials and new problems is most stimulating. The Hull-House Art School has, therefore, recognized the need of including the industrial arts in its program. In accordance with this idea a new kiln has been added to the equipment and classes in pottery were organized.

#### Pottery Classes

That this craft work should also have a commercial outlet has seemed a necessity. The economic pressure is very great and many parents must be persuaded that the work may ultimately have some commercial value before they will encourage the children, although many other Italian parents have a traditional sense that Art is itself a man's occupation. To the Americanized youth on the other hand "Art" does not seem a part of the game and has no place in the career they plan for themselves.

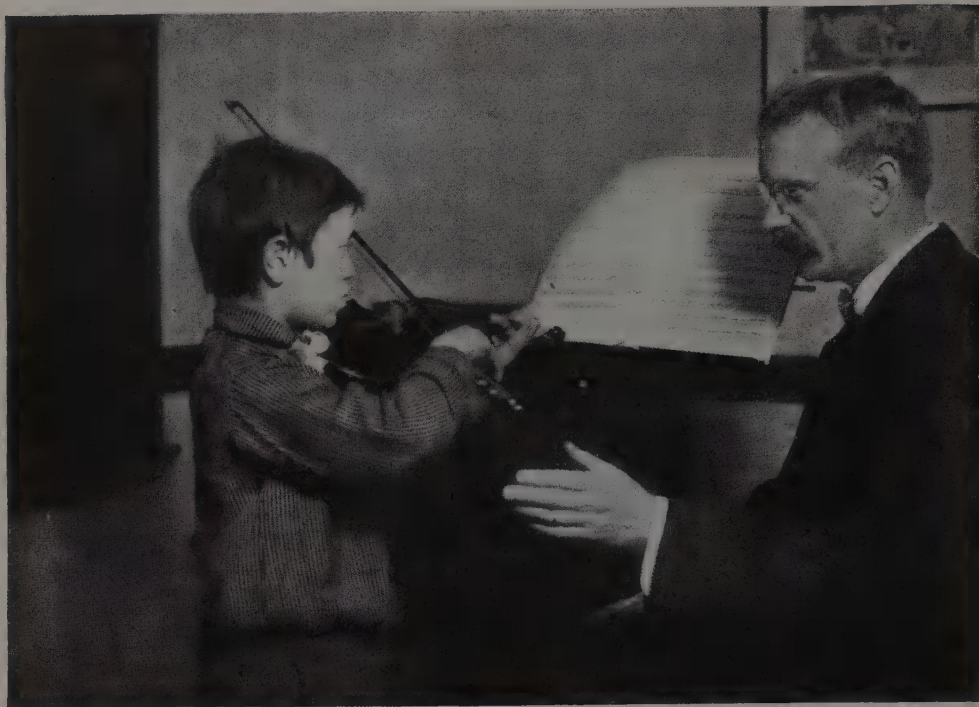
It was gratifying, therefore, that the pottery classes and shop brought back many older Italian boys who had left their art work. They gradually sense the problem of meeting present industrial demands by putting on the market articles of utility into which creative art has entered.

The Art School's contribution to better industrial art in America will perhaps come from the fact that very young children have been given an opportunity for self-expression and that their talent has been systematically fostered.

Myrtle Merritt French, of the Art Institute and of the summer school of the New York State School of Ceramics at Alfred, New York, has charge of the classes. At present there are three pottery groups: one made up of the older children of the primary schools; one of the high school children; and one of adults, including those of the community who are glad to carry on their traditional vocation. The public schools



Bungalows on Roof of Boys' Club Building



A violin Lesson

are co-operating by sending to the classes children who have shown unusual talent.

A small shop in pottery has been opened in which the products are for sale.

### MUSIC SCHOOL

The Hull-House Music School, which was started in the fourth year of Hull-House, is designed to give a thorough musical instruction to a limited number of children. Some of the earlier pupils in the Music School are now professional musicians, and the group as a whole has contributed much to the understanding and appreciation of music in the neighborhood.

The Music School from the beginning has given public recitals and concerts, which have always been attended by serious and attentive audiences. It occupies a suite of rooms, one of them containing a musical library.

#### Christmas Concert and Tableaux

For the last seven years the Christmas concert given by the Music School on the Sunday before Christmas has been accompanied by a series of tableaux illustrating the Christ Child's story. A small stage is arranged above the concert platform, and as the Music School sing the Humperdinck's Christmas cantata the pictures illustrating each song appear above them. They are five in number—the Annunciation, the Journey of the Magi, the Annunciation to the Shepherds, the Nativity, and the Adoration of the Magi and the Shepherds. These tableaux, which are costumed and set after Italian pre-Raphaelite pictures, have become one of the traditional features of the House.



**Cantatas** The Music School has rendered Reinecke's "Snow White," and his "Enchanted Swans;" also two original cantatas for which the music was composed by Miss Eleanor Smith, and the libretto by residents of Hull-House. The first of these was entitled "The Troll's Holiday," the second "A Fable in Flowers." The latter, including tableaux and dances and setting, taxed the entire artistic resources of the settlement.

**Public Concerts** For nineteen years public concerts were given every Sunday afternoon in the weeks from November to May. During the last few years the public concerts have largely been given in the shape of recitals by the Music School. A beautiful memorial organ adds greatly to their possibilities.

**Hull-House Trios** Two musical trios have been developed from the talent of the Music School; each consists of piano, violin and cello. The older of the two is ready for professional engagement. Both trios give frequent concerts and are most generous with their music in connection with dramatic entertainments at Hull-House.

**Anniversary Songs** On its twenty-fifth anniversary, Hull-House published the group of songs composed by Miss Eleanor Smith, for many years the director of its Music School, considering it a legitimate function of the settlement to phrase in music the widespread social compunctions of our day.

### HULL-HOUSE WOMAN'S CLUB

The Hull-House Woman's Club holds meetings every Wednesday afternoon from October to May. The club was originally organized as a mothers' group and was exclusively a neighborhood affair, but during



A Children's Class in Music School

the thirty years of its existence the surroundings of Hull-House have entirely changed. The old neighbors have practically all moved away but have retained their interest and still come from the various parts of the city where they are now living. Others have been attracted by the opportunities the club offers for genuine helpful work, and so the average membership continues.

The Hull-House Woman's Club in its programs "deals with general discussion and investigation of, and action upon, questions pertaining to household science, civics, advancement of women and care of children." It regularly sends delegates to the State Federation of Women's Clubs and to the League of Cook County Clubs. Under the Department of Art and Literature are the following committees: Art Committee, Library Committee, Children's Library, Music Committee, Program Committee; under the Department of Civics and Philanthropy: Visiting Committee, Linen Chest Committee, Entertainment Committee, Civics and Education Committee; and under the Social Department: House Committee, Membership Committee, Reception Committee, Auditing Committee, Publicity Committee, Social Extension Committee, Young People's Parties and Outing Committee.

These committees are responsible for programs on given days; in addition the club is addressed by experts in their different fields on general topics of interest, such as "The Chicago Plan," "Infant Welfare," "Civic Betterment," and "Modern Fiction." Sometimes there are travelogues or musical recitations.

The activities of the club are varied. The "Alzina P. Stevens Linen Chest," founded in memory of Mrs. Stevens, a former president of the club and a valued resident of Hull-House for many years, carries on a useful work by maintaining a clothing chest with supplies for the sick and for others in need in the neighborhood.

Laura  
Dainty  
Pelham  
Memorial

The funeral services for Laura Dainty Pelham, for many years the dearly beloved president of the Club, were held in Bowen Hall on January 24, 1924. The service was attended by a multitude of people representing a great variety of interests with which her vivid personality had been identified. Among the many organi-



Laura Dainty Pelham



zations represented were the Hull-House Players, The Peoples' Friendly Club, The Women's Trade Union League, The City Garden's Association, The Woman's City Club, as well as the Hull-House Woman's Club, and many people who during recent years had traveled with her in the "Pelham European Tours." These many friends of hers, uniting their sorrow and affection, paid her notable tribute. Many of them later expressed their desire to contribute toward a memorial which should commemorate her gallant spirit and her out-going friendliness, and are helping to build the Laura Dainty Pelham Cottage which is being erected at the Bowen Country Club. In addition to their generous contribution the Hull-House Woman's Club hopes to set aside a sum each year for the maintenance of the cottage as a continuing memorial.

**Old Settlers' Party** The Woman's Club co-operated for many years in arranging for the Old Settlers' Party, which was held at Hull-House every New Year's Day for twenty-five years. At these parties there were addresses by many of the older residents of the neighborhood.

**Neighborhood Parties** The Woman's Club has co-operated for many years in arranging for grown people who have no other opportunity for social enjoyment. These parties are very gay with refreshments and dancing and are anticipated eagerly by the neighbors who receive the invitations.

**Library Club** The circulating library of the club, with its children's department, is well patronized. The library contains about 1,700 volumes, chiefly up-to-date fiction.

**Philanthropic Committee** An active "Philanthropic Department" raises funds each year for regular contributions to the Juvenile Protective Association and other objects in which the club is interested. It also provides opportunities for philanthropic work for many of its members.

**Woman's Club May Party** The first Wednesday in May of each year is known as the Children's May Party, and is one of the happiest occasions of the club. Only members and their children are expected, and seven or eight hundred are always provided for. An entertainment of songs and magic or some other diversion is followed by the Maypole Dance, which is the feature of the day.

**Graduates' Day** For several years at the last meeting in June the club has held a reception to those of its sons and daughters who have been graduated from the grade schools, public or parochial, or from the public or private high schools. First, second, and third prizes are offered to those young people who present the best records for attendance and punctuality throughout the school course.

**Service Star Club** During the war many mothers and wives of soldiers came to Hull-House to ask for help and advice. There gradually developed a little club of these women which met every Thursday evening. There was always singing, the reading of letters written either from the camps at home or from abroad, and each evening at least one letter was written by the club itself and sent to soldiers, preferably those in hospitals. Instruction was given from time to time as to the method of securing allowances and to other such matters, and at least once a month the club invited a speaker to address them. Many of these women have since joined other Hull-House organizations.

**The People's Friendly Club** This club, once known as The Friendly Gardeners, was organized twenty-four years ago from the group which first attempted the cultivation of vacant lots in Chicago. It is unique in being a family club. The dues of five cents per month admit father, mother and all the children to the semi-monthly meetings of the club. The attendance is always large and the membership includes twelve nationalities. In this connection it is interesting to note that absolute harmony prevails and that the members live up to their name, the Friendly Club. A flourishing chorus is an attractive feature of every meeting, and games, dancing and refreshments with an occasional program of a more serious nature fill the evenings. For sixteen years on New Year's Eve, with the assistance of generous friends, the club has enjoyed a turkey dinner in the Coffee-House. Speeches, songs, and the presentation of simple gifts follow the dinner, which for the genuine pleasure it brings to a group whose lives are very hard, stands out conspicuously among the Christmas festivities at Hull-House.

**Italian Committee and Circolo** The activities of this committee are not very sharply defined. It includes in its membership, the director of the Circolo Italiano (an Italian club for dancing and social enjoyment), the Italians resident in the House, and other residents who speak Italian and have Italian sympathies. Its members are expected to be interested in rendering any reasonable service to Italian neighbors. The Circolo meets weekly. It has given several "benefit" performances during the past years. The proceeds of a play were devoted to the Boys' Club Camp at Waukegan; of a ball to the Italian Red Cross. The Circolo gives annually a Masked Ball in the Carnival Season, which is one of the most picturesque and characteristic Hull-House events. Miss Starr and Mrs. Di Giovanni have directed these activities for many years.

**The Greek Women's Club** This club with a membership of twenty meets regularly one afternoon a week throughout the year.

They had the regular Red Cross course in home nursing and care of the sick; a four weeks' course in citizenship, given by the Woman's City Club; a four weeks' course in color combinations for use in interior decorating and clothes; English lessons for one hour each week; dress-making.

**The Italian Women's Club** This club with a membership of thirty meets regularly once a week. They have had a Red Cross course in Home Nursing; course in citizenship; color talks. This club has run more to recreational activities than has the Greek club. Two of its members are at present taking children's sewing classes and doing splendid work with them. The women and their children often spend several days at Waukegan in the fall after the regular camp has closed.

General activities of both clubs: Both clubs have parties whenever any occasion arises which can be construed as having a party significance. Both clubs went out to Waukegan for a day this last spring, this being the first time they have come together.

There is often a difficulty in securing new members for these clubs owing to the reluctance of the women to leave their homes even for two hours in the afternoon. This can only be obviated by securing the permission of the man of the family, which is not always possible.



**Mexican  
Fiesta**

Every Thursday evening a number of Mexicans who live in the neighborhood and also in other parts of Chicago, meet in the dining room where Mrs. Britton of Hull-House, the Mexican Consul, and others receive them. The club averages an attendance of more than fifty. After a short program which always includes music, there is dancing. The number of Mexicans arriving in the neighborhood are much interested in the organization.

**Red Cross  
Chapter**

During the period of the war a Red Cross Chapter was established at Hull-House, with various groups of Greek women, Italian women, the Young Women's Clubs and others, who made knitted articles and hospital supplies. The members still meet occasionally.

**Colored  
Mothers' Club**

In recent years there has been a rather large influx of colored people into the neighborhood. While this club is relatively new it has made an excellent beginning. Its program includes sewing, cooking, wax-work and recreational activities.

### HOUSEHOLD ARTS

From the classes in domestic arts held at Hull-House a most successful school in sewing and dress-making has been established, averaging more than two hundred pupils each year. The annual exhibitions in the spring show most creditable results in white wear, in summer gowns and suits; occasionally an entire trousseau has been made in the school.

**Hull-House  
Trade School**

The Hull-House Trade School, which was maintained for five years through the generosity of Mrs. George Isham, was designed to meet the need of the young girls in the neighborhood who con-



Girls' Cooking Class

stantly came to Hull-House asking for help in finding work, but who were so untrained that it was impossible to place them in any occupations that offered proper conditions of work and remuneration.

At the end of five years it was found possible to remove the pupils in the trade school with the senior teacher into one of the public schools on the west side. It became the nucleus for a very successful trade school for children below the high school requirements.

#### **Dress-making**

On Wednesday afternoons the mothers of the neighborhood who are using County supplies are instructed how to use best the materials given them, as well as how to make over old garments for their children. On other afternoons and evenings, dress-making classes directed by Miss Weinheimer, learn how to make clothes for their children and for themselves. Several individuals who have come year after year have attained a trade proficiency.

#### **Needlework**

Classes in sewing for girls are held every day except Wednesday. The beginning classes make bean bags, iron-holders and aprons until they learn to use the needle and know the stitches. The advanced classes make samplers. Before Christmas every girl is busy planning and effecting a gift for her mother.

Embroidery classes are conducted twice a week for the girls who have shown a special aptness for needlework. They do their own designing and planning with interesting and satisfactory results.

Twice a week girls are taught to make baskets from rope, raffia and reed.



Children in Hull-House Court



**Cooking Classes for Adults** On Wednesday afternoons there is a cooking class for women, with both the materials and the instructor furnished by the county.

There is a cooking class for Italian mothers and brides-to-be, which meets with Mrs. Todd as teacher on Monday evenings. The class is too large for individual cooking by every one so that demonstration has been found more successful.

**Cooking Classes for Children** The classes for girls are limited to groups of twelve, which meet for instruction by Mrs. Todd, other residents or students from Lewis Institute. The classes are always popular and some of the girls who are far enough advanced have a course in hospital cooking this year.

## CHILDREN'S CLUBS

After school hours each day all the available rooms at Hull-House are occupied by children's clubs and classes. The average weekly attendance is about a thousand. Classes in singing, dancing, dramatics, pottery, drawing, and the household arts are held with the purpose of giving the children a balanced idea of arts and crafts.

**Play Clubs** Play clubs are held three times a week for the younger children while their older sisters are in classes. Games, stories, and handcraft of various types keep these little ones busy.

These play clubs were originally organized for the younger sisters and brothers of the "Little Mothers" who, burdened with their small charges, could not come to the clubs and classes save for the friendly aid of these clubs, which release them for a time from their responsibilities.

The leadership for these clubs is largely furnished by students from the Recreational Training School of Chicago, as is also the teaching in handwork.

**Hand-work Classes** There are classes in handwork for children. Each class meets once a week and is occupied in making toys, doll's furniture, baskets, bread boards, shine boxes and similar articles.

**Folk Dancing** There are three classes in folk-dancing, one for older girls and two for younger girls. One of these classes is taught by a high school girl who began coming to the house in the nursery and has grown up in the dancing classes, thereby being well qualified to direct the class of smaller children. The other classes are taught by those in charge of children's work. Each class meets once a week and the children are always eager for and interested in the stories and historic background which inheres in all carefully taught folk-dancing.

**Street Games** Since 1920 the summer residents have directed organized play on several of the neighboring streets. Permits are obtained from the city to close these streets and they are used once a week for a playground. The children love this kind of sport and look forward to it from one summer to the next. The fathers and mothers of the children sit on their front steps and on the walks and enjoy the fun almost as much as the children.

**Children's Library** In addition to a small library of children's books a station for the use of children was for many years opened one day a week from the public library, and great pains were taken to familiarize the children with the method of using the lists. From this effort was de-



Children's Art Class

veloped a Children's Reading Room which is open every day from 3:30 to 7:30 p. m. Reading aloud is interspersed with story telling, and with the re-telling and writing of standard tales and historic episodes. An effort is also made to cultivate a love of poetry.

#### Children's Clinic

Every Thursday evening Dr. Britton holds a health clinic for the children who are members of the Hull-House clubs and classes. The children are weighed and measured and given a thorough examination. When necessary they are recommended to a dispensary, where a resident places them with a doctor. Heart cases, many tonsil cases and other minor troubles have been taken care of in this way.

Children are given tooth brushes and paste when they are examined, if patient's teeth show they have not been using these. The children are shown charts listing health requirements, etc. They are quite interested and are co-operating splendidly, as are also many parents.

### BOYS' CLUBS

The Hull-House Boys' Club is a five-story building devoted to the work with boys and young men. The activities are many and varied and are planned to meet the needs of the boys. The membership is open to those who are nine years of age and older.

In addition to the mass activities of the Boys' Club there are a number of small groups directed by volunteer leaders. These clubs are formed from the groups known on the streets as gangs. Their gang organization and control, worked out automatically by the boys themselves, are carried over from the street into the clubs. There are regular weekly meetings, special periods in the game room and special gym periods for each of the clubs.



Following are some of the outstanding gang clubs:

- The Orioles** This club has a membership of twenty boys, fifteen to nineteen years of age. Its interests are largely athletic, although at their regular weekly meetings reading, story-telling, public speaking and etiquette are studied. The Orioles plan to hold a number of social events each year so that their very successful basketball teams may not overshadow all other interests.
- The Comets** A club of fifteen boys, organized two years ago by one of the Boys' Club directors, has developed into a group whose activities besides basketball, baseball, and gymnastics include social training, dancing, dramatics and other interesting arts.
- The Cardinals** The Cardinals, numbering nineteen boys from fifteen to seventeen years old, have in their one year of existence won the loving cup of the Twilight Playground Ball League, and fixed for themselves a prominent place among the Hull-House club groups.
- The Brownies** Eight younger boys, organized by a resident worker, are now being led by a member of their own group. One of the older boys of the Boys' Club coaches the athletic teams and the resident worker assists in an advisory capacity only.
- Peoria Sport Boys** This club whose membership is now ten boys from fourteen to sixteen years of age, was organized six years ago and named after the street from which the boys came. From this group have graduated the Tatlers, who now edit, publish, and print the Hull-House paper; the Gold Medal Club who for special service have won their award; as-



In the Boys' Cobbling Class

sistants in shop-work tutoring, and also leaders for other small groups. They have won the Hull-House Basketball Championship for two successive years.

**The Oak Leaves** Although started by a resident three years ago, this club is now directed by a non-resident volunteer. Their interests are mostly social although at present athletic team games are beginning to loom as an activity of interest.

**The Tatlers** The Tatlers are graduate Peorias whose chief activity is the publication of the Hull-House Tatler. Besides the paper and some job printing, they devote some of their time to basketball and playground ball.

**The Mexican and the Gypsy Boys' Clubs** Under the leadership of a resident worker these two groups of boys were organized during the current year, whose games and gymnastic periods were combined, but whose club meetings were made separate. These are perhaps our most picturesque groups and the participation in house activities by the two clubs is very interesting.

**Other Boys' Clubs** Numerous other small groups having individual club meetings and teams in various sports, but which as yet have not had sufficient time to create a fixed prestige include: The Blue Diamonds, The Night Hawks, The Bozo-Butts, The Oriole Juniors, The Chance Colts, and the Comet Juniors.

**The Hull-House Boys' Band** The Hull-House Boys' Band, one of the foremost general activities of the Boys' Club, has been under the leadership of Mr. Sylvester since its organization in 1907. There is a playing membership of sixty pieces and a beginner's class of about thirty. Lessons are given three afternoons a week and full rehearsals are conducted on Monday and Thursday nights. Every summer the band goes as a unit to the Bowen Country Club for two weeks of intensive musical training. Some of the former members are now playing with the best known bands and orchestras of the country, including that of Paul Whiteman and of the Chicago Theater.

**Library** The Boys' Club owns its library of 1000 books. It has been found that a boy begins by reading the dozens of fairy books in the library. His next step is to books of adventure. By the time he has gone through these two types of literature he has acquired the reading habit and reads the more serious books.



Printing the Tatler in the Industrial Arts Shop



**Movies**

Every Saturday night at seven o'clock is movie time in the social room on the fifth floor of the Boys' Club. The admission charge is three cents and the attendance averages about a hundred and fifty, made up of the younger members of the club. For the program there are usually two educational reels, one comedy, and one playlet.

**Penny Savings Bank**

A Penny savings bank is conducted in the office of the Boys' Club on the fourth floor. A boy may open an account with one cent or more and may deposit and withdraw at any time. When his account reaches the dollar mark he may deposit it in the Northern Trust Company where it will draw interest. The boys are encouraged to save up for specific things, and many of them have thus been enabled to afford skates, gym suits, bicycles, shoes, camping trips and clothing which had seemed to them impossible. During the year 1924 over two hundred dollars was deposited and at the end of the year there was sixty-five dollars drawing interest in the down-town bank.

**Photography**

The Boys' Club has a well-equipped dark room and photographic studio on the third floor. By the use of a home-made system of artificial lighting pictures can be taken at any time. They are also equipped to do flash light photography. Many of the pictures illustrating this book were taken by the Boys' Club photography department.

**Industrial Arts**

Under the leadership of Mr. Martin the industrial art work has developed into real vocational training classes. The shop is on the first floor and has besides the regular work benches, two turning lathes, a drill press, band saw, and grindstone, all of which are power driven. Lamps, nut bowls, radio sets, are some of the things made by the boys.

There are also classes in pattern making, mechanical drawing, and sign painting.

The Tatlers Club, mentioned above, is directed by Mr. Martin in the art of printing, on a new press which has just been installed in the shop.

**Boys' Club Clinic**

One evening a week a clinic is held for members of the Boys' Club. Dr. Niblack, assisted by several students from Rush Medical College, is in charge. When dispensary service is recommended it is carried out under the auspices of a Boys' Club Director. The Department of Public Health has added a dental clinic every Saturday morning to the equipment at the Mary Crane Nursery, which is available when dental service is required. Classes in correctional work are conducted in the gymnasium.



Hull-House Boys' Band



In the Gymnasium

### HULL-HOUSE GYMNASIUM

Gymnasium instruction with the help of limited apparatus was given from the first years of Hull-House, but was not adequately provided for until 1893, when the present gymnasium was completed. A stage occupied the south end of the gymnasium, and it was used for audience room, theater, ball room and concert room. For two seasons, Mr. Tomlins conducted a chorus of five hundred members in the gymnasium on Friday evenings.

In 1896 the first basketball team, consisting of seven members, was formed. The members were: Albert Clausson (deceased) Captain, James Murphy, John McManus, Michael O'Connell, Edward Hall, John Riley, Ed Patera, Frank McLaughlin, Bert Peary and Thomas Burnett.

During the summer of 1900 the building was moved, enlarged, remodeled, and equipped with new showers, a new locker room, running track, and an apparatus room. Since 1900 it has been used exclusively as a gymnasium.

At the beginning of the 1925 season the entire gymnasium program, along with that of the Boys' Club, was changed so that a more intensive program of individual instruction and correction could be given through gang organization. Each gang organized into a club was given a leader who meets them in the gymnasium three times a week. Wherever possible the club leader carries his work right through into the gymnasium program.

**Men's and Boys' Classes** All members are given a physical examination before entering classes. Classes for men and boys are divided as follows: Junior Boys, 10-12 years and 12-15 years; News Boys, 12-15 years; Working and High School Boys, 15-18 years. All men over 18 years are arranged



in groups of thirty. The gymnasium is in use from 8:30 a. m. until 10 p. m. seven days a week. Wednesday evening and Saturday evening are set aside for practice and contest games.

#### Athletic Contests

Monthly athletic contests are held, in addition to the inter-class and inter-club league, in basket-ball, track, volley-ball and indoor baseball to determine the championship of the gymnasium.

Hull-House athletes have, during the last few years, made a very good showing in the local athletic world. The basket-ball teams have won several city championships and inter-settlement championships, and have gathered in numerous trophies, cups, pennants and medals. The track athletes have carried off several honors for long distance runs and marathons, as well as for sprinting and running events.

The wrestling team, composed principally of Greek-Olympic club members, have taken the highest honors in amateur wrestling in America, Spiros Vorres in 1915 winning the national lightweight championship at the San Francisco Exposition. Several other members of the club have won city and state championships. In 1920 a member of this club was sent with the Olympic wrestling team to Belgium. In the same year another member won the 125-lb. wrestling championship of the National Amateur Athletic Union. In 1921 members of this club won the 125-lb. and the 135-lb. wrestling championship of the International Gymnastic Union. In 1924 the Hull-House team won the Chicago A. A. F. championships, while the Greek Olympic Club team won three Central A. A. U. and two National A. A. U. championships.

**Other Classes** During the day the gymnasium is occupied by students of the Recreation Training School of Chicago, who meet there for gymnasium training and practice in games. After 4 o'clock school children's classes



A Group of Greek Wrestlers—Hull-House Gymnasium



View of Hull-House Theatre—Mural Decorations—Tolstoy and Lincoln

are held. When not otherwise used, professional acrobats use the gymnasium for practice.

#### Girls' Gymnasium

The majority of these girls have never had gym work before but have shown a great deal of ability along this line, and have entered into all the games with enthusiasm. They are always eager to play teams from other settlements.

#### Shower Baths

The gymnasium has fifteen showers, and these are kept constantly in use by the members and by men of the neighborhood. During fall, winter and spring, the shower baths are open on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, all day Saturday, and on Sunday mornings. In summer the baths are open every day from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m. During the year over six thousand paid showers are taken, and over twelve thousand baths by members.

### HULL-HOUSE THEATER

A method of education which has been gradually used more and more at Hull-House is that of dramatics. The first dramas at Hull-House were produced by groups of young people in the gymnasium. Their success and educational value seemed to justify the erection of a well-equipped theater.

Gradually the Hull-House Theater has made a place for itself in the life of Chicago. A large number of children come regularly to the plays given by the children, and still another group may be counted upon for any performance presented by the Hull-House Players. An excellent system of electric lighting has been placed upon the stage, which was presented by various dramatic clubs, as was the asbestos curtain. A scene shifter and an assistant are employed for each performance.



**Hull-House  
Players**

This pioneer and most widely known of the dramatic organizations at Hull-House was founded in 1899 by Laura Dainty Pelham and was continually under her direction until her death at Hull-House in January, 1924. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization was celebrated in December, 1924, by as many of the original company as could be found. The occasion marked a renewal of effort on the part of each member of the company to hold the place they have made for themselves as pioneers of the "Little Theatre" movement of America, and to carry on the purposes and ideals of the founder. There were touching reminiscences and stories told of Mrs. Pelham's early connection with the stage, some of the guests remembering her as a beautiful and popular young woman when she toured the United States in the "Mountain Pink," a charming melodrama written expressly for her by Bates and Baron. There were many reminiscences of the trip abroad made by the Hull-House Players in 1913, (which was financed with money earned by giving plays during 1912 and 1913) and felicitations of other organizations devoted to a higher drama.

It is impossible to give a list of the many productions of the Hull-House Players, which have averaged three a year for twenty-five years. During their earliest period they gave such plays as Gilbert's "Engaged" and Waldauer's "Fanchon, the Cricket." Later they gave a number of plays dealing with social questions. They were responsible for the first appearance in Chicago of such plays as "The Pillars of Society" by Ibsen, "The Devil's Disciple" by Shaw, "The Tragedy of Nan" by Masefield, "The Work-House Ward" of Lady Gregory and other Irish plays. During the last four years they have staged such plays as "Milestones" by Arnold Bennett, "The Fountain" by George Calderon, "The Lost Leader" by Lennox Robinson, "Hindle Wakes" by Stanley Houghton, and notably "The Lower Depths" by Gorky, and many others.

The membership at present numbers fifteen and they are working under the direction of Morris J. C. Cooney.

**Pelham  
Memorial  
Benefit  
Performance**

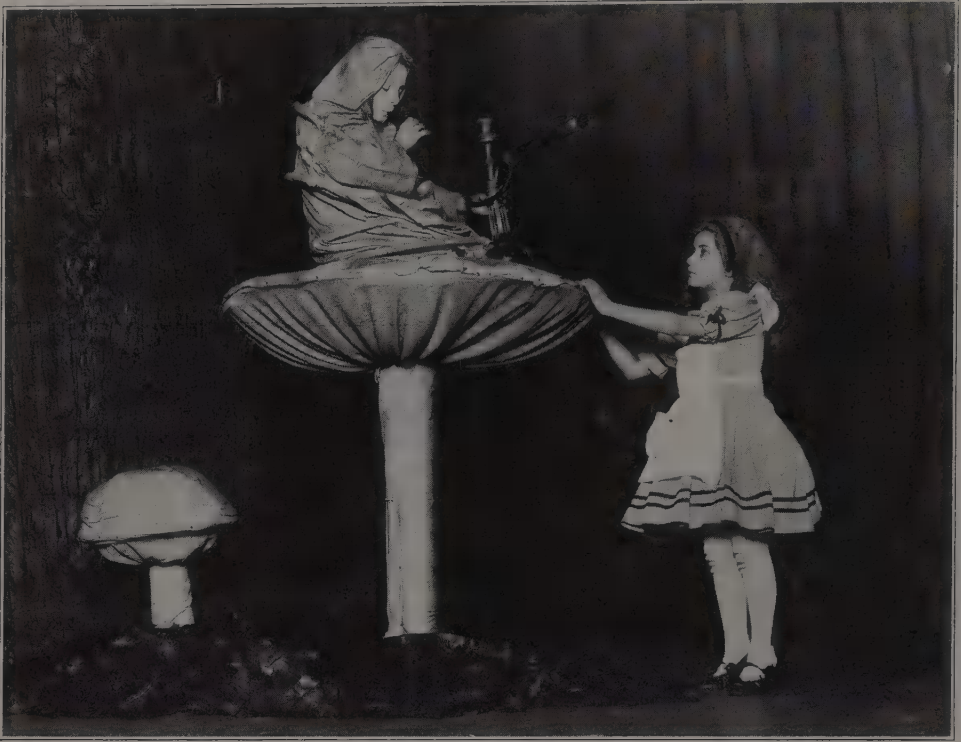
For the benefit of the Laura Dainty Pelham Memorial Fund, the North Shore Theater Guild, under the direction of Howard Mumford Jones, presented in the Hull-House Theater on February 5th and 6th, 1925, a comedy drama entitled "Fashion," which was produced in New York in 1845. Its revival was given with all the artificiality of the acting of its period and the atmosphere of the times was further enhanced by popular songs of that day, which were interspersed through the play. The songs were all by the cast and were accompanied by an orchestra of three pieces, the members of which were also dressed in the costume of the period. "Fashion" was altogether a delightful and successful performance.

**Demi-Tasse  
Players**

This is a small dramatic group under the direction of Mr. Howard Mumford Jones. They give a one-act play every other Tuesday evening immediately after dinner at which after-dinner coffee is served. The performance closes at eight, leaving the evening free for other engagements. They have given since their organization several months ago, plays by Shaw, Floyd Dell and Gastell, and one original play.

**Junior  
Dramatics**

One of the most successful educational features of the House is the Department of Junior Dramatics. The plays for little children are written by two artist residents, who also prepare the stage settings and costumes, which are often unique and beautiful. Young people from fifteen years on give Shakespeare and other classic plays. Very



Alice in Wonderland

charming performances of such plays as "The Piper" and "Prunella" have recently been given.

It has been a uniform experience at Hull-House that training in dramatics has a high educational value, not only in making the children more expressive, but in giving them decision and freedom in the use of English, which in the case of many of the children is not their native tongue. The plays are in the nature of a school exhibition, and are in no sense a violation of the child labor law. An effort is made to distribute the training among as many children as possible and care is also taken that the rehearsals may not interfere with the health or school work of the performers. The result of this sort of training is an exact reversal of the exploitation which the child labor law was designed to prevent.

One year the experiment was tried of giving a play every Saturday afternoon, to which audiences of children were admitted for five cents. Seven little children's plays were given in succession, fifty-five different children taking part who were between five and fourteen years of age. An effort was thus made to protect any one child from too much effort.

#### Marionette Club

The Marionettes, thirty in number, have with some exceptions, been members of the club for the past eighteen years. The group ranges in age from twenty to twenty-eight. As a result of weekly rehearsals they are able to give skillful and artistic productions of plays, such as:

"As You Like It"-----	Shakespeare
"The Taming of the Shrew"-----	Shakespeare
"The Rivals"-----	Sheridan
"The Romancers"-----	Rostand



"The Land of Heart's Desire" .....	Yeates
"The Bourgeois Gentlehomme" .....	Moliere
"The Clod" .....	Beach
"Arms" and the Man" .....	Shaw
"The Shewing Up of Blanco Posnet" .....	Shaw
"The Mob" .....	Galsworthy
"The Night in an Inn" .....	Dunsany
"The Green Cockatoo" .....	Schnitzler
"The Sabine Women" .....	Adreyeff
"The Sunken Bell" .....	Hauptmann
"If I were King" ---	Dramatized by One of the Members

#### **Mignonette Club**

There are forty-five members of the Mignonette Club, which has been meeting for years at Hull-House. It is a social and dramatic organization, and the members, who are from seventeen to twenty-two years old, besides one rehearsal a week, meet for dancing on Saturday evenings and for basket-ball in the gymnasium on Sunday evenings. The club has a long, successful record to its credit, containing such titles as "Alice in Wonderland," "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," "Midsummer Night's Dream," "The Blue Bird," "Twelfth Night," "The Sad Shepherd," "The Rivals," and "Treasure Island," dramatized by a member of the Marionette Club.

Both the Marionette and Mignonette Clubs help in the painting of the scenery, working out the lighting effects, and making of the costumes. In addition, those members of the groups who have had training in the Music School, provide the incidental music, in some instances of their own composition.

#### **The Pirouettes**

The Pirouette Club is eight years old, and is made up of fifty children from twelve to sixteen years of age, who, like the Mignonettes, meet for one hour a week for dancing, rehearse once a week and come to the Gymnasium Sunday evenings for free play. Among their plays have been: "Hansel and Gretel," "The Princess and the Pixies," "Conrad the Gooseherd," "Pinocchio," "Old Pipes and the Dryad," "The Puppet



Puss-in-Boots Deceiving the Rabbits

Princess," "The Good Witch," "The Three Wishes," "The Poor Boy Who Became a Great Warrior."

**Harlequin Club** This club of thirty boys and girls, eight to twelve years old, was organized in 1922. It meets for dancing every Saturday and free play every Sunday. It assisted the Pirouette Club in the "Good Witch," and the "Puppet Princess," and this year gave the Christmas Play, "The Gnomes and the Christmas Tree."

**Ballerino Club** This group has just been organized from the youngest dramatic class. Its members are thirty girls and boys from eight to ten years old. They are giving their first play, "The Toymaker," this winter. The regular weekly dancing class is, of course, part of the club's program. The youngest group is from three to eight years of age. It has its dancing class every Saturday and is assisting the Ballerinos in their production of "The Toymaker."

**Foreign Plays** Another use of the theater lies in the opportunity it affords to the foreigners of the vicinity to present plays in their native tongues and to reveal to some extent life as it has presented itself to their own countrymen.

In the immediate vicinity of Hull-House is a large colony of Greeks, who often feel that their history and background are completely ignored by the Americans in Chicago and therefore welcome an opportunity to present Greek plays in the ancient text. Two of these plays were carefully staged by Miss Barrows, when several years ago the "Ajax" of Sophocles was a genuine triumph for the Greek colony.

**Foreign Dramatic Groups** Among the foreign groups which stage dramatic performances in the Hull-House theater are the Abruzzi Dramatic Club, Astir Club, Carlton Players, Cicero Young Men's Club, De Leon Mexican Troupe, Hebrew Dramatic League, International Co-operative House, Irish Students' League, Italian Socialist Branch, Free State of Art Society, Liberty Dramatic Club, Lithuanian Dramatic Chorus, Mourad Armenian Dramatic Association, Nietro Mexican Troupe, Reformed Hun-chagist Armenian Society, Roderiguez Dramatic Troupe, Roma Liberty Club, Sophocles Dramatic Club, Ugend Dramatic Club, Vappas Theatrical Troupe, Vittoria Alfieri Club.

The plays and sketches given by these companies are very different in type—one act, three act, comedy, tragedy, ancient, modern. Some are chosen from the works of well-known dramatists. Some are the original productions of members of the casts. Most of them are given in foreign languages, and draw their corresponding nationalistic audiences. Any small financial proceeds which may result are usually devoted to the advancement of the organizations themselves. Quite frequently, however, a performance is undertaken as a benefit. An Italian group, for instance, gave a performance in the interest of a wounded soldier. Armenian groups have in this way raised small sums for a church, a hospital, and for the care of children in Cilicia.

**Musical Associations** A few musical organizations hold occasional rehearsals or concerts at Hull-House. Among them are the International Association of Arts, Burte Singing Society, Bellini Philharmonica Orchestra, Russian Singing Society, Scalzetti's Orchestra, National Operatic Society. Several of the Russian and Lithuanian societies have made particular effort to give expression to the best of music and to their own best local musicians.



## DANCING CLASSES

Dancing classes have been maintained at Hull-House from the earliest days. The residents are increasingly convinced of the value of dancing as a recreative pleasure to young people engaged in the monotonous work of modern industry. A well regulated dancing party not only provides a substitute for the public dance halls, but is obviously a wholesome exercise and affords an outlet for the natural high spirits of youth.

**Open  
Dance**

The social dance for the young people is held in Bowen Hall every Friday evening from eight to ten. A small admission is charged to cover the cost of the checking service and of the orchestra which is managed by a young woman who received her training in the Hull-House Music School. The average attendance is about two hundred and fifty. It has been found that it adds to the success of the dance if the same person is in charge each week, as that gives him a chance to know the young people more intimately, and to insist on a continued policy as to conduct.

**Childrens'  
Dancing  
Classes**

Every Saturday afternoon from 2:00 to 5:00 o'clock dancing classes are held in Bowen Hall conducted by Miss de Nancrede. Boys and girls come in club groups; the baby class of fifty children are taught games but with correct dancing steps. They are followed by the Ballerinos, the Harlequins and the Pirouettes. Each group contains about fifty children, the older of whom have attended for a number of years and whose younger brothers and sisters may be found in every group. From these children the members of the Junior Dramatic casts are recruited.

**Girls'  
Dancing  
Class**

A class in dancing is held once a week for older girls, taught by a former club member who has achieved success in the art of toe dancing. Members of the class do not aspire to any fame but they are learning grace and poise which they would not acquire in any other way.

**Fun  
Night**

Once a week boys and girls between the ages of fourteen and seventeen are invited to Bowen Hall to play. The idea is to invite those who do not belong to clubs and who are prevented by their work from coming to the afternoon clubs and classes. Active games, folk-dances, and a popular dance or two form the entertainment for the evening. As the group begins to develop a club spirit an organization is effected and new boys and girls are invited to share the fun-night.

**Rhythms**

Miss Pearse, a teacher of the Olyek-Bentley Motor-Mental Rhythms, holds a class every Thursday afternoon for thirty children. By means of fundamental exercises, based on relaxation, the body is free from tension of all kinds and later with this muscular freedom and control the children are able to definitely respond to the music, carrying the actual pitch of the melody and the mood of the composition. A second class of older children come later in the afternoon and in the evening a group of working girls. The effect of the training registers in the dramatic and dancing classes as well as in the music school.



View of Hull-House "Lecture Hall—Used for Social Clubs

### SOCIAL CLUBS

The Hull-House evening social clubs are self-governing groups of young people who organize and meet under the direction of volunteer leaders. Some of these leaders are residents of the House while others are young women from the city who are interested in young people and social development.

Various nationalities are represented. The mixed clubs, that is clubs of boys and girls, are mostly Italian, while the percentage in the girls' clubs is mostly Jewish. Other nationalities included are Greek, Lithuanian, Irish, Polish, Russian, Scotch, Mexican and Syrian.

A small rental charge is made each month for the use of the club room. Parties and dances are the most popular form of special activity. The nature of these functions often is very clever and original. A number of the clubs have a mother's night during the year. Others give a party at Christmas for little ones who otherwise would not be likely to have a very happy Christmas.

#### The Silver Swords

The Silver Swords Club, a group of Jewish girls, is the oldest social club at Hull-House. Their programs are varied to include art, music, and dramatics. Their leader, Miss Birmingham, has been meeting with them for a number of years. Not only are they interested in arts, but they are noted for their business ability, and at a recent bunco party a substantial sum was raised for the Pelham Memorial Fund.



**The Gloomdodgers** These girls started their club eight years ago when the majority of them were in high school. They are always planning special events such as week-ends at Waukegan, dances, and bridge parties. They have one business meeting a month, one handcraft meeting, one bridge party, and one evening for an educational meeting, with a resident of Hull-House or an outsider as the speaker. Most of these girls are of Russian ancestry.

**Marguerites** This name was chosen to honor a former club leader. The members of the club are older Italian girls, who have been coming to the House for many years. All are employed in responsible positions, and their reliability has been shown a number of times, when they have assisted as hostesses at Neighborhood parties, and helped with Fun Nights, and when they were the first club to entertain little children at Christmas parties.

**Sock and Buskin** Formerly this club was a girls' dramatic group but lately they have invited boys to membership. Their spirit of co-operation and group feeling is very encouraging and promises well for their future plans and undertakings. The membership is entirely Italian.

**The Busy Bees** The Busy Bee Club, composed of Italians, was organized in 1922. Until recently the main object of the club seemed to be dancing and playing games, but at present they are spending much time making lamp shades, doing wax work and other forms of handcraft.

**Lafalot** Some of the girls in this club have been meeting for the past ten years and came to Hull-House in the children's class before that time. At present they are all Italian although there has never been any discrimina-



Boys' Club in Foreguond, Bowen Hall, Gymnasium, Theatre and Smith Hall

tion as to nationality. They are a happy group of girls and have developed a strong feeling of loyalty to Hull-House.

**Unity** These girls are all employed as stenographers and secretaries and their club activities take a more serious trend. Perhaps there is something in their name for they seem to always live in peace and harmony. They are all of Jewish faith.

**Joy-makers** This club has been in existence about three years. It is composed of boys and girls about sixteen years of age who are interested most of all in having a good time. They dance and play games at club meetings, often go on hikes and picnics and hold an annual dance in Bowen Hall which is the big event of their year.

**The Swastika Club** These young men and women have been meeting together for several years and have had some very enjoyable times together. They have spent week-ends at Waukegan, have given several dances, visited and entertained clubs from other settlements and given parties at Christmas to little boys and girls.

**The Kismet Club** The members of this club are young Italian men and women. The club is four years old, holds business meetings according to strict parliamentary rule and is exceedingly well organized. An annual dance in Bowen Hall and several dances in Smith Hall are held each year, and a Christmas party for children.

**Enilorac** If one begins with the last letter of the club name and spells it the word Caroline is derived, the name of a former leader of the group. They were organized four years ago by Italian girls. Several of them are the Hull-House representatives in the Inter-Settlement Girls' Council.

**Giove-nettas** It is not very often that one will find as much enthusiasm and co-operation among the members of a new club as these girls have shown. As one can judge from the name the members are Italian.

**The Pollyannas** The Pollyanna Club is composed of young Italian girls most of whom are still in school. Their activities vary from bus rides and baseball games to making Dennison dolls and reading Romeo and Juliet.

**Married Woman's Club** A social club of married women who have formerly belonged to Hull-House clubs meets once a week to discuss problems of housewifery. They occasionally demonstrate to each other in the domestic science rooms but often devote the entire evening to recreation. have occasional lectures on art, literature and science; and are desirous of elevating the intellectual tone of the Italian groups of Chicago. Their discussions are carefully prepared and often very nice.

**Columbian Society** Composed of seventy-five young Italians who meet the first Sunday evening of each month for serious study and discussion. They have occasional lectures on art, literature and science; and are desirous of elevating the intellectual tone of Italian groups in Chicago. Their discussions are carefully prepared.

## JANE CLUB

The Jane Club, a co-operative boarding club for young women, was established in 1891. The club has been, from the beginning, self-governing, the officers being elected by the members from their own number, and serving six months gratuitously. The two offices of treasurer and steward require a generous sacrifice of leisure time and also demand genius and ability from those holding them. The weekly dues, with an occasional small assessment, have met all current expenses of rent, service, food, and heat. There are various circles within the club for social and intellectual purposes and the atmosphere of the house is one of comradeship rather than of thrift. The Jane Club, fifteen years ago, moved into a house built expressly for its use. This provides bedroom space for



An Entrance to Hull-House Quadrangle Showing Jane Club Beyond



thirty members (twenty-four of them in single rooms), with a library, a living-room and a dining-room large enough to use for social gatherings. The rent paid by the club to Hull-House serves as part of the endowment fund.

### STATION 10 POSTOFFICE

For many years Station 10 of the Chicago Postoffice has been located at Hull-House. It was applied for in the first instance because many foreigners of the vicinity who sent money to their relatives at home through money brokers and unauthorized agents, were often subjected to great loss and hardship. Occasionally \$1,500 in foreign money orders are sent in one day and the average is above \$600 daily. In addition to the full equipment of a sub-station, a parcels post and a postal savings bank have been added. Miss McManus and Miss Winifred McManus are in charge.

### DOOR SERVICE

Closely allied with the social organizations of the House is the reception of the many people at the front door. During the day this office is in charge of Miss Sullivan and Miss Newman. In the evening the two residents are in charge, and on Saturdays residents of Hull-House receive those who wish to visit the House. The demands during twenty-four hours are constant and as varied as possible.

Every evening the large reception hall is filled with groups of people in informal social gatherings and with those who are waiting to register for classes. Through the service on the door it is possible to form many neighborhood friendships and affiliations.



Reception Room—Hull-House



Hull-House Coffee House Showing Drinking Fountain and Reading Room Beyond

### COFFEE HOUSE

The Coffee House was opened in 1893 on the basis of a public kitchen, modeled after the New England Kitchen of Boston, for the sale of cooked foods. This, however, has never been popular, although it has been maintained during the thirty-two years, and every noon many orders of soup and coffee and hot meat sandwiches are carried out into the neighborhood factories. From the very first year, however, the restaurant aspect of the Coffee House developed rapidly, and has become something of a social center to the neighborhood. Business men from the adjacent factories and school teachers from the nearest public schools use it constantly, as do the social clubs in connection with their party refreshments and banquets. It is also a great convenience to the residents of Hull-House, the directors of clubs, and the teachers of evening classes. The Coffee House has been self-sustaining from the beginning, and of later years has been able to pay an adequate rental to Hull-House.

### JOSEPH T. BOWEN COUNTRY CLUB

In March, 1912, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, long a trustee of Hull-House, presented to Hull-House Association, seventy-two acres of land on a ridge overlooking Lake Michigan north of Waukegan, as a memorial to her husband.

The seventy-two acres of land situated along the Sheridan Road consist of wooded knolls and contain a transverse ravine of much beauty. On the forty acres south is an old homestead with its orchard, garden and open fields; to the east is a high point of land lying between two ravines, wooded with white birch trees and overlooking the lake. Mrs.



Bowen has endowed the club so that the services of a trained gardener may always be had and its taxes and repairs assured.

The club is thirty-five miles from Chicago, accessible on the Northwestern road, by a combination of trollies and also by boat. Through the courtesy of the Northwestern road the children are given free transportation.

The farm house which affords rooms for a caretaker and a dozen guests, is heated by a furnace and thus made available for winter use.

Other buildings have been erected for a summer colony. The central one, called the Commons, contains an ample kitchen and a dining room opening upon a broad screened piazza, and the space upstairs occupied by fourteen beds. A cottage housing thirty girls was erected as a memorial to Orrea W. Lansing by her son and daughter, and another very attractive cottage was built and designed for the use of the children of the Hull-House Music School. A house given by Mrs. Julius Rosenwald, plastered and fitted for winter use, cares for thirty people. The original garden has been enlarged for vegetable and flower beds. A half acre of small fruits makes a generous return, and a circular swimming-pool, surrounded with shrubs and vines, adds greatly to the charm of the place as well as to the pleasure of the children.

The farm house is used by week-end parties throughout the year; the Rosenwald cottage, almost continuously open from May 1st to November 1st, is occupied by the kindergarten, by the Montessori School, by convalescents, by mothers with little children who have been ordered into the country and by many other groups.

For several years the Woman's Trade Union League has held its annual conference at the Bowen Country Club defraying its own expenses of board and lodging, as have various other organizations during the early spring and again in autumn when the club is not fully occupied.

During the vacation months of July and August, all the houses are completely filled with working women in the farm house, mothers with little children in the Rosenwald cottage, and school girls in the three remaining cottages, and fifty boys with two directors occupying a "camp" made from two portable hospitals connected with a recreation room and



Sketching at the Joseph T. Bowen Country Club





Riding "Spark Plug" at the Joseph T. Bowen Country Club

the apparatus for open showers. The camp is situated on a knoll near the lake and across the ravine from the other buildings.

The occupants of all the houses meet in the Commons for meals. The little children have small tables and special food on the piazza and the others occupy the dining-room. The tables are served by young waitresses, who vie with each other in arranging the flowers and in serving properly. The meals are social gatherings for young and old, and after supper each evening there are games on the piazza and the lawn, in which the mothers are as eager to join as the children.

The educational and recreational activities of the children are in charge of Miss Thora Lund with a group of six volunteers, largely college girls. A bulletin board posted each morning on one of the trees, contains the day's program—games and basket ball contests, swimming and tramping for the mornings, after the noon-day meal, lessons at the rough tables under the trees in some handcraft, such as basket-weaving, photography of grasses and leaves, sewing or sketching, followed by a hayrack ride and supper on the beach. The children utilize their winter training to give musicals and outdoor theatricals to each other, improvising with much pleasure a fairy tale requiring a glen or a dryad tree.

A trained nurse who lives in the little hospital cottage holds daily clinics for aching teeth and cut fingers, and supervises the special feeding for the babies.

Goodfellow Hall is connected by a covered pergola to the Commons, making it possible to plan evening entertainments, irrespective of weather.

The Bowen Country Club is constantly used by various Hull-House organizations for week-end parties, by the Boys' Sketching Class, the Italian Circolo, the Junior Dramatic Clubs, etc. The club is also utilized all summer for day picnics.

## DAY NURSERY

**Day Nursery** The humanitarian activities of Hull-House grew naturally as an attempt was made to respond to the simple needs of the neighborhood. On this basis a day nursery was opened in the spring of 1891, first in a small cottage on Ewing Street and later in a building called the Children's House, which was built with special references to the need of the Day Nursery and Kindergarten. In 1908 the Hull-House Day Nursery was merged into the one maintained by the Chicago Relief and Aid Society in a large and commodious new building erected by the family of R. T. Crane on a lot on Gilpin Place, directly west of the Jane Club.

**Mary Crane Nursery** This enterprise, which is conducted by the United Charities of Chicago, is perhaps one of the most interesting charitable undertakings in the city. The building accommodates one hundred children segregated in separate floors, so as to avoid the disadvantage of caring for so large a number together, and provision is made for a laundry, a sewing-room, and a domestic science equipment, where the most untutored and bewildered mothers receive rudimentary instruction in the methods of American housekeeping. There is also a playroom for school children whose mothers do not reach home until long after school closes. A baby dispensary, where the care of children is taught and sick babies are cared for, is maintained throughout the year.

An open air school for delicate children was opened in November 1909, upon the roof of the Mary Crane Nursery, under the auspices of the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund. The roof is equipped with a school-room, in charge of a public school teacher, with open tents for sleeping. It was removed in the early spring of 1920 to the neighboring Dante School. The children returned every week to the nursery for their nutrition classes and gradually the plan was evolved for a general health center at the Mary Crane.

**Health Center** In addition to the dental clinic which is maintained by the city at the Mary Crane Nursery, the general medicine clinic and the Infant Welfare Station where mothers receive instruction as to the feeding and care of well babies, there is a class of undernourished children of school age and a course for girls consisting of a series of lectures given by the Red Cross and supplemented by practical training in the care of children, cooking, bed-making and home nursing. The Infant Welfare Station is soon to be extended to give prenatal care to mothers and to care for children up to six years or school age. The Visiting Nurses follow up the work of the clinics by visits to the homes. It is hoped that by co-ordinating these various activities, having



A Picnic Supper



In the Ravine at the Joseph T. Bowen Country Club

them under one roof, and by a system of record-keeping open to all agencies interested, a veritable health center will be formed.

**Summer  
Outings  
Elsewhere**

In spite of the commodious Country Club and Boys' Camp, many children have to be provided for elsewhere, Arden Shore, Holiday Home, and at Lake Geneva; numbers were placed with private families; and delicate children in need of special care were sent to the Ridge Farm Preventorium.

**Playgrounds  
and Small  
Parks**

In the summer of 1893, Mr. William Kent very generously loaned to Hull-House the use of a piece of land on Polk Street for a public playground, which was maintained for a number of years with Officer Murray in charge. The Small Parks Commission took over the care of the ground in the spring of 1906, and placed three attendants in charge. For four years it was filled to overflowing with the children of the neighborhood, and in March, 1910, the apparatus was moved to a new playground attached to the Dante School. The West Side Park Commissioners have established a playground in connection with the Andrew Jackson School, five blocks west of Hull-House.





Montessori School

#### Montessori School

The Hull-House School was established ten years ago by Mrs. Caroline Foulke Urie and Mrs. Olive Hunter Bliss, both of whom had studied under Dr. Montessori at Rome. The Montessori children lead happy industrious lives busying themselves with the educational material each selects from the open cupboard according to his individual wishes. These definite objects are designed to give a thorough sensory training, resulting in a remarkable independence and efficiency which is reflected in all of their out-of-school activities. For the last five years the Montessori School has been conducted for the children of the Mary Crane Nursery under the auspices of the United Charities of Chicago.

### INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH

An investigation into conditions is often a preliminary step toward the reforms a settlement attempts to inaugurate in a neighborhood that for many reasons has failed to keep pace with the rest of the city. The moral energy of the community is aroused only when the people become conscious of the neighborhood deficiencies and realize that they may become part of those general movements which make for reform.

It was an indirect result of a careful investigation into the sweating system that resulted in the first factory law for Illinois, which dealt largely with the conditions of the sweat-shop and the regulation of the age at which a child might be permitted to work. Mrs. Kelly, who was then a resident of Hull-House, was appointed the first factory inspector with a deputy and a force of twelve inspectors. Hull-House has naturally been most eager that the child labor law should be enforced, and residents have, from time to time, made supplementary investigations, looking toward an extension of the law or its more effective enforcement. A housing investigation, under the auspices of the City Homes Association, was carried on from Hull-House in 1901.

In 1902 an investigation was made on the spread of typhoid fever in the neighborhood in relation to the ineffective sewage disposal and the living typhoid bacilli found on the bodies of flies; also an investigation

regarding the spread of tuberculosis in infected houses. The work carried on by Hull-House and by other organizations against the illegal sale of cocaine was for many years greatly handicapped by the weakness and inadequacy of the existing laws against such sale. A new state law has greatly helped the situation.

#### Public Services

From the beginning a constant effort has been made to hand over to public authority as many of the activities that Hull-House had initiated as was found practicable. We had maintained three shower baths in the basement of the House for the use of the neighborhood, and they afforded some experience and argument for the erection of the first public bath-house in Chicago which was built on a neighboring street and opened under the care of the Department of Health.

Hull-House has always held its activities lightly, as it were, in the hollow of its hand, ready to give them over to others; for there is among the residents a distrust of the institutional and a desire to be free for experiment and the initiation of new enterprises.

So far as Hull-House residents have been identified with public offices, it has been in the attempt both to interpret the needs of the neighborhood to public bodies and to identify the neighborhood energies with civic efforts. This has been true of one resident as a member of the State Board of Charities, with the work of two residents as members of the Chicago School Board, and with the efforts of four other residents in their official connection with the Juvenile Court of Cook County, the Health Department of the City of Chicago, The Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium, the Juvenile Research Institute, and various other public positions.



Hull-House Quadrangle



**Co-operation  
with the  
United  
Charities**

The residents of Hull-House were identified with the early efforts that resulted in the formation of the Bureau of Charities in Chicago. The immediate district is in charge of a superintendent who lives at Hull-House with her headquarters in the Mary Crane

Nursery. The district is comparatively small and with all the resources in the vicinity offers an opportunity for intensive and co-operative case work.

**Practical  
Housekeeping  
Center**

Fifteen years ago an apartment was opened opposite the Jane Club, to be used as a model in homemaking. This practical housekeeping center was the pioneer of others which are now connected with the public schools under the auspices of the Association of Housekeeping Centers. It maintains classes in housekeeping, cooking and laundry-work, for children in the afternoons and for working-girls in the evenings.

**Music  
Extension  
Committee**

Hull-House, like several other Chicago settlements and neighborhood centers, has for the last three years co-operated with the Symphony Orchestra and the City Club Committee on Music Extension in promoting the popular concerts given by the great orchestra. Tickets for these delightful "civic-artistic" concerts are sold at Hull-House, and residents have shown a keen interest in the success of this admirable feature of the city's musical activities.

**Relation to  
the Chicago  
School of  
Civics and  
Philanthropy**

This school, which was the result of Dr. Graham Taylor's courageous effort to maintain in Chicago a center for practical as well as professional training in civic, social and philanthropic work has become a graduate school of the University of Chicago. The friendly relations of both its faculty and students with the settlements of Chicago are continued.



Hull-House in Mid-Winter



**Juvenile  
Protective  
Association  
of Chicago**

The central office of the Juvenile Protective Association is at 816 South Halsted Street, in one of the Hull-House buildings. As its name indicates, its purpose is to afford protection to the children of the city and to remove as far as possible the temptations and dangers that carelessness and greed place about them. Owing to constant co-operation Hull-House has been able to turn over to the Association many cases with which it formerly dealt directly, such as securing legal protection for helpless girls, complaints concerning dance halls, etc. That the work of the Association is constantly growing and fills a genuine need in the city is demonstrated in the fact that two thousand, four hundred and eighty-five cases were handled in 1925.

The Superintendent has long been a resident of Hull-House, which has been an important factor in its sustained co-operation.

**Illinois Society  
for Mental  
Hygiene**

For two years the Henry B. Favill School occupied four floors of the Boy's Club building. Classes were held in many crafts which might be taught to advantage to wounded soldiers or other patients in need of occupational therapy.

**Immigrants'  
Protective  
League**

The Immigrants' Protective League continues its activities in spite of the decreased volume of immigration. One evening a week a representative from the Legal Aid Bureau receives clients in the office needing advice respecting the laws regulating immigration.

**Illinois  
Commission  
on  
Immigration**

The Immigrants' Protective League, which for several years had an office at Hull-House, merged its activities with the Illinois Immigrants' Commission, appointed by Gov. Lowden. Miss Grae Abbott, a resident of Hull-House, who was the superintendent of the league became the executive secretary of the commission.

Under the present administration no appropriation was made for the Commission and the League therefore returned to its quarters in Hull-House where it has successfully been under the care of two other Hull-House residents.

**The Recreation  
Training  
School of  
Chicago**

The School was established in response to the call for trained leadership in the municipal recreation centers, settlements and similar institutions throughout the country, and its unique course of training has kept pace with the rapid development in the recreation field. Hence, it has sent out workers equipped to make play and recreation a constructive experience in the lives of children and youth.

The success of its graduates not only in directing the informal group life of young people, but in training of workers is a testimony of its effective work. Furthermore, the requests for



On the Roof of Mary Crane Nursery



graduates of this school, which each year far exceeds the number available, is likewise evidence that it is well founded.

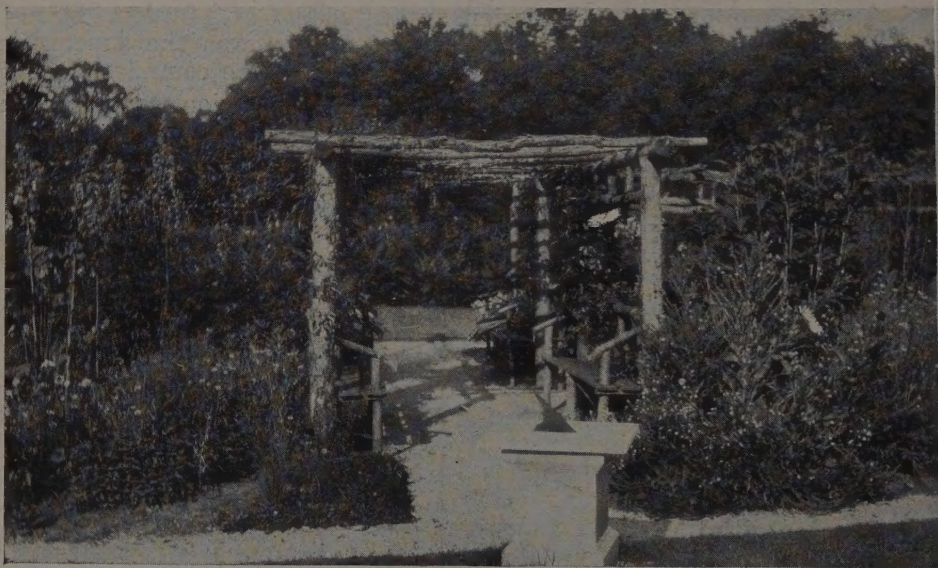
The outline of courses as given in the catalogue reveals at once the fact that the aim of the school is not an academic analysis of group life as expressed in play and recreation, but rather an equipment of technique which gives the students a working knowledge of those play activities through which youth finds developmental expression.

One of the most interesting aspects of the training is the provision of field work, whereby the training students lead clubs and classes in the various settlements in which many of them live. Life in a settlement is invaluable to the student and is an opportunity to demonstrate the practicability of the training.

It is a matter of gratification that many of the students trained there have been most generous with their services in several Hull-House undertakings.

Visiting  
Nurses'  
Association  
of Chicago

The nurses of the immediate vicinity receive their telephone calls and meet daily at an office established in one of the Hull-House buildings where their supplies are also kept, and where they meet with the district supervisor.



In the Heart of the Garden—Joseph T. Bowen Country Club

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